THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. NO. 210.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" year			10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FOURTH WEEK IN JULY.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
19. Sunday—*Dies canis* begin	4 55	7 5
20. Monday	4 56	7 4
21. Tuesday—1st Bat. Manassas, 1861	4 57	7 3
22. Wednesday	4 57	7 3
23. Thursday	4 58	7 2
24. Friday—Moon eight days old	4 58	7 2
25. Saturday—Bat. of Lunday's Lane	4 59	7 1

Moon First Quarter Thursday, July 23d, at 11 o'clock. 12 minutes, morning a. m. Full Moon Thursday, July 30

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Further from the North and Europe--Roebuck's Motion—France and Mexico—Yankees in Virginia, &c.

RICHMOND, July 24.—Latest foreign advices are to the 12th. The telegraphic summary to the Baltimore *American* on the 21st is only from ten to fifteen lines, and refers to a statement of the *Post* which says that Lindsay will give a detailed report in the House of Commons on the 13th of his interview with Napoleon. No explanation used.

No quotations of gold in New York on Tuesday are given. It may be that private advices by the last arrival from Europe caused an advance.

Nothing from Northern Virginia except reports from Yankee sources. Telegraphed last night that the silence of press correspondents indicates that movements are being made which, ere long, may bring the two armies again in close proximity to each other.

The next arrival from Europe will bring us the result of the vote on Roebuck's motion. If the position of the Ministry be sustained, self-respect demands the prompt recall of our Commissioner to Great Britain. The opinion is generally expressed that the manifesto of General Forney, on taking possession of the City of Mexico, has been received at the Department of State. While tendering the aid of France to the Mexicans for free exercise of the popular will in establishing a government, Forney speaks of this as a task imposed on him in which he seeks the aid of the Mexicans. There are not wanting indications of a purpose to establish a monarchy, probably the form of government best adapted to Mexico in its present condition.

A party of Yankee cavalry, numbering one hundred and fifty, visited Warrenton on Tuesday, and the same day about ten thousand appeared at Manassas and were scouting up as far as Brentsville. They we are apparently receiving reinforcements from Centreville.

The W. & W. Road—Negro and Yankee Prisoners.

Travel has been resumed on the Wilmington and Weldon Road. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the use of the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO', July 24.—Passengers now cross Tar River in boats, which causes very little detention.

One hundred and sixty negroes with twelve Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces, arrived here this morning from Kinston.

Yankee Raid Expected on Atlanta—Preparations to Defeat it.

ATLANTA, July 23.—We have authentic information that Rosecrans is organizing a formidable cavalry force to attack Atlanta and make raids in North-western Georgia. The Mayor of Atlanta has issued a stirring proclamation and active preparations are being made to defend the city and the Railroad to Chattanooga. The time is at hand when our ability to defend ourselves will be tested.

Jackson Destroyed--Mississippi Troops Deserting, &c.

MORTON, July 23.—A citizen who just came out states that the Yankees totally destroyed Jackson, Miss. The State house was blown up. There are none of the enemy this side of Pearl river. Mississippi troops are deserting in large numbers.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 21.—The city is very quiet to-day; no news from any quarter, not a rumor in circulation. The Central train due here this evening has not yet arrived. Weather oppressively warm.

The "Cotton Lords."

It seems that some of the "cotton lords" of Louisiana, more solicitous about their land and negroes and present quiet and comfort, than the ultimate independence of the Confederacy, are begging to be restored to the bosom of Abraham. The "cotton lords" of the Gulf States have not exhibited as much backbone in this struggle as the middle States, notwithstanding all their blowing and eagerness for the fray. Many of their men have covered themselves with glory and we honor them, but large numbers of the wealthy, the lords proprietors, have asked "protection" of their persecutors, the love of property being stronger than the love of freedom. The correspondence between some of these planters and the patriarch, Abraham, is rich, and we give it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July, 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Brandish Johnson, and Thos. Cottman:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution.

Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

E. E. MATHIOT,
RADISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the Committee the authority, you seek, to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

For the Progress.

LUCUBRATION.

BY ERATO.

Pale Luna smiles o'er hill and vale,
Bathing nature's brightest flowers;
The night bird singing in the dale,
While I count the passing hours.
My heart is full of joy and mirth,
The moon-beams dancing in the wood,
Seem to soar my heart from earth
In this glorious moonlight flood.

Thus it was where first we met*
On that evening, long ago,
But those scenes I will forget,
I do not love thee, no, no!
But dost thou remember still,
Where we went that sunset hour?
To our fayorite haunt, the rill;
But those hours of bliss are o'er!

Ah! my heart remembers well
All! thy words of wild, deep love,
Thrilling me like music's spell—
Angels wrote them down above.
These are vows which you have spoken,
Written in those books above;
Yes, those vows which you have broken,
Vows of "deep unchanging love."

When the summer, bright, was here,
Making nature all so gay,
When the woods with music rang,
Then it was you went away.†
Then it was when last we met,
On that morning, long ago;
In my heart was springtime yet,
Coming was the winter snow.

"Coming! yes, how soon it came,
When those farewell words were spoken;
Love, with thee, was but a name;
Hearts were won but to be broken."
I was waiting for the deep sorrow
That upon my heart must fall;
When it came it coldly crushed it—
I was not prepared for all!

Now my heart is full of gladness
As it was before we met;
And no care, or share of sadness
Dares upon my heart to sit.
For a nobler heart than thine—
One that always will be true—
Beats in unison with mine—
Then to thee fore'er adieu!

Fair Bluff, June 13, 1863.

*August 3, 1858. †June 13, 1859.

THE CONTEST ABOVE THE GRAVES.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from Gettysburg, thus alludes to the traces of the struggle at the cemetery:

Monuments and headstones lie here and there overturned. Graves, once carefully tended by some loving hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vestiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well-trained shrubbery has vanished, or it is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brushwood. On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under a July sun. On another is the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood. Across a small headstone, bearing the words, "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments of a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the centre of the space, enclosed by an iron fence, and containing half a dozen graves, a few rails are still standing where they were erected by our soldiers, and served to support the shelter tents by a bivouacking squad. A family shaft has been broken to fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription thereon. Stone after stone felt the effect of the *feu d'enfer* that was poured upon the crest of the hill. Cannon thundered and foot and horse soldiers trampled over the sleeping places of the dead. Other dead were added to those who are resting there, and many a wounded soldier still lives to remember the contest above those silent graves.

The War and King Cotton.

MR. EDITOR: The following are the views of a highly intelligent Georgian, an officer in the Confederate army, upon the subject of the war, and its future effects upon the Southern Confederacy: He says the British are bringing to perfection the cultivation of the Cotton Plant in their Colonies in India, and, if the war lasts long enough, will have railroad communication to their Indian possessions, and will then be enabled, not only to supply their own manufacturers with this important staple, but those of the continent also. Thus England will become a cotton producing country, and offer such a competition to the South as to reduce the price of cotton, to about 4 or 5 cents per pound. So much for the war and King Cotton.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for in Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 3 acres three miles from Raleigh.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices. W. R. ANDREWS.

July 24-2w

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Hogicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Hogicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garden. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay cash.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Bi-Sulphate Quinia, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,

L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received. WM. E. POPE.

Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. July 24-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A school in my family. She must be well qualified to teach the various English branches and music on the Piano, both vocal and instrumental. Any lady desiring a situation as teacher will please address

Dr. P. S. FOSTER,
July 24-1w* Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF, Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m (Agent) Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of. JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED BY JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

COTTON YARN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL lot of COTTON YARN, desirable No's., at Haw River Depot N. C. R. R. SWEPSON & McADEN.
July 23-5t*

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 22-tf

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Wilmington, N. C., 17th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 24.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to Stockholders on and after 1st August next.

Transfer books closed till day of payment.
July 21-1w L. H. DeRosset, Secty.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. B. BAKER,
July 24-2w Surgeon in Charge.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 35, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-1w Adjutant General.

Daily papers of the State copy one week and weekly and semi-weekly one time.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH,
July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

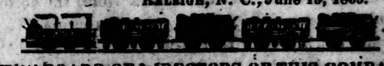
WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.

W. W. VASS,
June 19—tlA Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 17, 1863.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE R. & G. R. R will not receive private freights to be shipped beyond Gaston. The P. R. R. Company having refused to receive the same at that point makes it necessary to give this notice.

C. B. ALLEN, Agent.
July 18-2w*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

STRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 6-tf Quartermaster N. C. S.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
BEAUFORT, N. C., July 6, 1863.

[illegible] WITH THE PROVISIONS OF [illegible] Persons having claims or accounts against the Company will present them at once. We give [illegible] per cent. on all [illegible] to pass [illegible] CLARK.

THOS. D. HOGG, Commissary C. S.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALE[illegible]N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months - -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The nine days wonder has passed away at the North, order has been restored in New York city and the drafting of the three hundred thousand men goes on. This is as we predicted it would be. Lincoln will not only get the three hundred thousand men now called for, but a million more if he wants them; and yet the spirit that developed itself in New York city and other northern cities will not be conquered. It may slumber for a while but will come forth again, and the same causes that led to rebellion at the North are at work in the South, and if the war continues we may expect to see the same kind of demonstration here, on a smaller scale

The poor classes form the great majority in all countries, and when the Federal Congress inserted a clause in its Conscription bill, exempting every man that would pay three hundred dollars into the Treasury, it laid the foundation for the revolting scenes and lawless proceedings that have recently been witnessed in New York and elsewhere. The poor, in all countries, are probably ignorant, but in this country they are not such fools as not to see that, while the rich and opulent made this war, they intend to make them fight the battles. Under the conscription law of the Federal Congress the North is a free country, to a man who has three hundred dollars, but a despotism to one that cannot raise that amount. The man that pays the price of personal liberty—three hundred dollars—is free, and can go and do as he pleases; while the poor devil that cannot raise that amount is subject to a tyranny and its bayonets.

Our Congress made the same fatal mistake—a mistake that has demoralized our army and well nigh ruined our cause. The attempt at conscription among this people was a bold stroke of policy any way, and the framers of the law should have been careful to have given as little cause of complaint as possible. But this was not done. For the first year or two in the existence of the Confederacy, nearly everything was left, in Congress and elsewhere, seemingly by common consent, to the leaders from the cotton or gulf States, and in framing the Conscript bill they could not leave out that aristocratic feature that has characterized them in all things, that the owners of broad acres and many slaves were better than other people; and hence they so framed the law as to compel the poor to fight the battles of the country, whether willing or not, while good care was taken to enable the rich to keep out. Every owner of twenty negroes was left out in the original bill, and a substitute clause affixed that has enabled all the "better classes" to keep out by the payment of sums of money varying from $100 to $5,000.

The Confederate army has received between 50,000 and 100,000 substitutes, and those who put them in and foreign residents, who have kept out by their "protection papers," now form the great mass of "able-bodied men" left in the country; and unless the Government at Richmond can manage in some way to replenish its armies from these classes, the only men left, the days of the reign of the Southern Confederacy are numbered. Now some fools may consider this treasonable talk, but we are stating facts and trying to arouse those who rule to the dangers that threaten us. The enemy have already much larger numbers of men in the field than we have, and the three hundred thousand now being drafted will soon be organized and ready for service; and unless we manage somehow to reach that large class of our citizens that have hitherto been protected by class legislation the overwhelming numbers of the enemy will crush us. It is universally known that sons, cousins, nephews and other "poor relations" of wealthy slave owners have been kept out of the service of their country by parcelling negroes out in squads of 20, for their accommodation; and this great injustice and abomination, for which the Confederate Congress is responsible, has not only caused much dissatisfaction among our brave men in camp but has been the real cause of much of the desertion that has taken place.

In a word, the poor of the south are tired of fighting for and without the rich, and unless President Davis convenes his Congress and gets authority to conscript that large class of men that have stood, thus far, with folded arms, mere spectators of the strife—those who have furnished substitutes, foreign residents, detailed men, exempts, the owners of slaves, &c.—the cause is gone and he will be driven to the wall. We write not to destroy confidence but to restore it, and we speak the words of truth and soberness.

The enrollment of conscripts from forty to forty-five, in that part of the Confederacy over which we have control, will not raise as many men as we lost at Gettysburg and in the late Pennsylvania campaign, and yet these are all that the President is authorized to call for under existing laws. The choice is between conscripting all men physically able to do duty, regardless of substitutes and former exemptions, to keep up our armies and enable us to contend with the additional force the enemy is bringing to bear, or the surrender of the cause and the acceptance of such terms as we can get. The hordes of healthy, vigorous young men that swarm about the quartermaster and commissary offices, and those that have found railroading and other employments, distasteful to them before, so profitable and agreeable now, must be put in the ranks. The briefless lawyers and expectant doctors; the magistrates and militia officers must all be put in and our veteran columns filled, or our doom is sealed, and the end is near. Those whose patriotism has been satisfied by the payment of a sum of money for substitutes, and the sleek foreigner who has been eating out the very vitals of the Confederacy, must be reached, or our flag will go down in defeat, if not disgrace.

And force must be used, for we can look for no more volunteering in this war. Every man who is out is working his cards the very best way he can to keep out, and nothing but force will bring him in. This applies to both sections, and no more men will be got, anywhere, save by draft or conscription.

The men to be raised under the call just made by the President will not enable us to continue the war a year longer, and the question is between failure, entirely, and a prolongation of the struggle with the chances of ultimate success, by the adoption of the course we have named. The substitute clause in the conscript law was a capital error in the first place, and if the war is to go on it must be amended so as to take all physically able to serve. In no other way can we continue the struggle. The Administration has to choose between the adoption of this course and the cry for quarter.

We have nothing to advise and nothing to suggest. We have stated facts as to our condition and the perils of the future, and he who lives to the end of the struggle will see that our positions are correct.

Miss Wren and Morton, perform again to-night for the last time in this city. They have had good houses and given satisfaction. They go to Salisbury and Charlotte.

Funeral Honors to the Remains of General Pettigrew.

The mortal remains of JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW were committed to their mother earth yesterday, and now sleep the long sleep in the cemetery of this city. The body arrived here on Thursday night and was deposited in the capitol until yesterday morning, when the funeral services were held, as announced in the programme published in this paper. At eleven o'clock appropriate funeral ceremonies were held in the capitol square, between the Washington monument and the south entrance; after which the procession, headed by Mallett's battalion and commanded by that officer, formed on Fayetteville St. and moved to the burial ground.

The services at the square were largely attended, and large numbers of citizens, besides military and civil officers, accompanied the cortege to the grave.

Gen. Pettigrew was one of the brighest ornaments that North Carolina has contributed to the war, and the fall of no one has caused more gloom or sadness.

THE TRUTH ABOUT VICKSBURG.—The *Dispatch* says:

The Yankee papers have it that they captured at Vicksburg 31,000 prisoners, among whom were one Lieutenant General, four Major-Generals, and fourteen Brigadier Generals, as well as one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and 30,000 stand of arms.—This account is the most exaggerated one of the war. A Confederate officer, on the staff of one of the Generals included in the capitulation, furnishes the following account of what really was captured: First, the entire force captured will not reach above 23,000; secondly, there were only three Major-Generals captured, viz Major-Generals Smith, Ferney, and Stephenson. The Brigadier-Generals were as follows: Brigadier Generals Herbert, Moore, Lee, Shoup, Vaughn, Bowen, Baldwin, Cummings, and Buford, making a total of nine Brigadiers, and not fourteen, as the Yankees state. The captured artilery will not exceed ninety pieces at the utmost, and of these ninety a great many are unfit for use. The number of small arms captured was large, for the reason that we had gained large numbers from the enemy during the siege. On the 22d of May, after their repulse, they left their dead in front of our ranks, and on Sunday the 24th, we requested them to permit us to bury their dead. During the truce all the arms lying in front of our lines were picked up and brought in. They numbered several thousand, and added greatly to the number of arms in our possession. The total amount captured from us must be about 40,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By an arrival at New York we have European dates of the 9th inst. The English papers are filled with commentaries and speculations upon Gen. Lee's movements in Pennsylvania, where he was when they last heard of him. The London *Times* hopes that Lee will "at least make this invasion sufficiently effective to disgust the Northern people with the war." The *Morning Herald* thinks if Lee only held his ground in Pennsylvania for two months "he would achieve great things for the South, even if he stops where he is."

The *Times* in a leader remarks that the Southern States produce the best Generals, the best statesmen, and the best public functionaries of all kinds in the Union, and are thereby proved to be the nearest approach to a governing class.

The steamer Gibraltar, (formely the Sumter,) had left the Mersey, for Nassau, with a large and well assorted cargo. Since her arrival at Liverpool, the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, on her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Union merchantmen.

The Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the Custom House authorities a few days ago.

In the House of Lords Monday, July 6, Earl Russel stated that if possible, he would on Friday make a statement in regard to Poland.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 6, Mr. Roebuck appealed to Lord Palmerston to fix Thursday or Monday next for the resumption of the debate on the recognition of the Confederate States. His lordship replied that if the House would let the Government bring in the fortification bill that night, and read it a second time on Thursday, he would give Mr. Roebuck Monday for the debate, and do his best to secure him precedence on that night.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates to the 20th have been received and from the papers we give the following summary:

THE RIOT.

The riot in New York has been suppressed and quiet restored—but how long remains to be seen.—The New York *Times* says.

The city was perfectly quiet yesterday, and everything gave indications of a permanent restoration of law and order. Large numbers of people visited the scenes of the late riots, and the events of the past week were almost the sole topic of conversation. It appears to be generally understood that the Government is determined to enforce the draft here, as in other places, and the consequences that are likely to ensue when the drawing recommences formed a large staple of conversation among the people.

Many are under the impression that the draft is to commence again to-day, but we are informed that it will not begin until the exact quota of this city is definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute this as well as all other laws of Congress in this city, regardless to anonymous threats or open violence.

A sufficient force of the National Guard of this State having arrived in this city, to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the Govornor directs that the several citizen volunteer organizations, formed under his authority for the emergency, be relieved from further duty, and that the persons in command of the several detachments of citizen volunteers, to whom arms have been furnished, are directed to return such arms.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

Vallandigham, now an exile in Canada, accepts the nomination for Governor, and has issued his address to the people of Ohio, in which he says:

The shallow connivance of the weak despots at Washington and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused, when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea; still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative.—Grateful, certainly, I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your Convention.

A RETALIATION THREAT.

The *Times* has the following paragraph:

"Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains Sawyer and Flynn, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Generals Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate.—Lee and Winder are now held in close confinement in a casement of Fortres's Monroe."

FROM THE ARMIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The Northern papers have nothing at all of the movements of either Meade's or Lee's armies, beyond the two following paragraphs:

A report has reached us from the Army of the Potomac, that General Gregg, who crossed, with his cavalry command, at Falling Waters, was cut off at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, from communication with the army for six hours. He finally relieved himself by a charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of them, three stand of colors, and four pieces of artillery. There is nothing new regarding Lee's movements.

A detachment of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, comprising about three companies, returned on Friday evening, from scouting service on the Alexandria Railroad. They encountered the enemy, thought to be a portion of Stuart's cavalry, at a point on the road, and routed them, with a loss on our side of twenty-two men. They report our cavalry at Culpepert Court house.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is nothing definitely known of Lee's army. The impression is that he makes his way to Culpeper and Gordonsville with all dispatch.

From the Louisiana Democrat, July 1.]

THE CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL FORTIFICATIONS AT BRASHEAR CITY.

Friday morning last the courier from below brought cheering and important news. The effect on our good people was palpable, and at once every one was impatient for our extra, giving to the public the account of the glorious victory won by the prowess of our arms in the Teche country. We are now able to lay before our readers the full particulars.

General Taylor with Walker's division, fought the enemy at Ashland, North Louisiana, on the 7th ult.

Before starting on this expedition, he had dispatched one of his staff officers on Southwest Louisiana to keep him advised of matters in that direction. Information he received about this time determined him to make the movement that has resulted so gloriously to our arms. In half an hour he was in the saddle. In this way and in ambulances he traveled through from Richmond, La., to Alexandria, in three days; hardly pausing for rest, he pushed on with relays of horses, overtook Col. Majors, commanding a brigade of cavalry on the Atchafalaya, and instantly unfolded to him his plan of compaign, in which that gallant young officer was to play such a conspicuous part. Majors was to push boldly through the Grose Tete, Marangoin and Lafourche country to Donaldsonville, thence to Thibodeaux, cut off the railroad and telegraph communication; then push rapidly to Bœuf river, in the rear of Brashear City, and at the first sound of Mouton's and Green's guns attack them at that place.

After seeing Col. Majors well on his way, General Taylor returned via Washington and Opelousas and pushed on rapidly to Gens. Mouton and Green's headquarters to superintend in person the attack on Brashear City and its forts. Orders had already been given them to make this attack, and directions had been given to open communication with him via the lakes, so that they could make a combined movement.

Two of Gen. Taylor's staff had been urging on preparations for crossing the troops over the bay. Lieut. Avery, particularly, had used every exertion, under direction of Brig. Gen. Green, in the construction of skiffs and flats. Gen Taylor arrived at Gen. Mouton's headquarters on the morning of the 21st. Generals Mouton and Green had not been idle in carrying out their orders. For the few days previous they had organized the different corps and their positions in the impending attack. Shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at Menton's headquarters, one of his staff brought up from Gen. Green's headquarters, a despatch of 12 M., the previous day, from Col. Majors; that daring commander had already arrived at Thibodeaux, after a triumphant campaign through the whole Lafourche—had captured Plaquemine, with 150 prisoners; destroyed three large sea-going vessels loaded with valuable stores, and had taken Donaldsonville, with its garrison; had attacked the same day the enemy at Thibodeaux, driven him, with Pryon's Texas infantry, at the point of the bayonet, from his strong position; had charged and routed his cavalry by charging him with Lane's, Stone's and Phillips' Texas cavalry, and was now ready to co-operate with us in our movement of the morrow.

At 6 P. M., on the evening of the 21st, a "Forlorn Hope," composed of volunteers from the different regiments, embarked in the skiffs and sugar coolers, prepared for them. Theirs was the proud privilege of storming the almost impregnable fort on the opposite side of the bay at dawn the following morning, while General Green and General Mouton occupied them at different points in their front.

It was composed as before remarked of volunteers from the 5th Texas, (Green's old regiment,) 2d Louisiana cavalry, Waller's battalion and 2d Arizona brigade, all under the command of the gallant Major Hunter, of the latter. It was a hazardous mission to cross the Lake (twelve miles) in these frail barks; to land at midnight on the enemy's side, in an almost impenetrable samp, and await the dawn of day to make the desperate attempt which would ensure them victory or a soldier's death; but they seemed to treat it as a holiday frolic, as they were rowing away, waving their hats to Gen. Taylor and Gen. Mouton, who were on the bank watching their departure. The boat expedition having left, Gens. Taylor and Mouton proceed below Pattersonville to arrange for other movements. Mouton, with the 7th Texas, 4th Texas and 2d Arizona regiments, stood post at Gibbon's Point, on an island of that name, and immediately opposite Fort Buchanan. From this place his sharpshooters could sweep the gunners from their positions at the guns in the front. Gen. Green, with his old regiment, (5th Texas,) Waller's battallion, 2d Louisiana cavalry, Valverde and Nichols' batteries, took position just before day in Berwick's City, ready to open on all their camp, which extended up and down the opposite bank for two miles, and also to keep in check their gunboats.

Every matter of importance being now ready, Major General Taylor waited with confidnnce for the boom of Green's artillery, which was to be the signal of attack.

Immediately after daylight Gen. Green fired the first gun from the Valverde battery at a gunboat of the enemy which was steaming up the bay in the direction of the upper Fort (Buchanan.) Instantly the whole bay was in a blaze, all of our guns first played upon the immense line of tents of the enemy which were occupied by about one thousand Yankees. They were completely surprised—they had not imagined an enemy within twenty miles of them on this side of the bay, (their prisoners admit this). Their heavy guns from the three forts now open on Green, at the same moment the sharp crack of Mouton's thousand Eufield rifles is heard continually from Gibbon's point, sweeping their gunners from their places like a whirlwind would dash the sand of the desert; all are anxious to hear the roar of Majors' guns. The worthy pupil of old Stonewall strains his ear for the signal; if Majors has arrived at the Bœuf crossing we have bagged them, all still, we do not hear them, although the cannonade has been going on without intermission for one and a half hours. What has become of the storming party? They have not yet attacked, there is no sign of them; presently we hear one, two, and then the long distant sound of artillery from the Bœuf—Majors is there! their communication is cut off completely. Just at this moment, to add to the enemy's confusion and disaster, the long looked for "forlorn hope" made its appearance in the edge of the woods; with a real Texas yell they dash at once, with bayonets fixed and pistols drawn, full at the threatening walls of the proud fort—in twenty minutes they had climbed its walls; dispersed its garrison, torn down the stars and stripes and hoisted the "bonnie blue flag" over its ramparts. Leaving a small band to take care of the fort, the gallant Hunter rushed on the camps below, the affrighted enemy throwing down their arms and surrendering indiscriminately, until we had swept the whole place. Green in the meantime had engaged their gunboats with the Valverde and Nichols battery, and after a hotly contested duel of half an hour, drove it shamefully away.

In half an hour Gen's Taylor, Mouton and Green, with their respective staffs, had their headquarters in the city of Brashear.

THE RESULT.

Captured 1,800 prisoners and 33 commissioned officers, $3,000,000 commissary stores $1,500,000 quartermaster stores, $250 000 ordnance stores, $100,000 medical stores, 23 garrison and regimental flags, 1,000 tents, 2,000 horses and mules, between 6,000 and 7,000 negroes, 16 guns, 7,000 stand of small arms, and a position of as much importance to this country (Trans-Mississippi,) as Port Hudson and Vicksburg; in fact the key to Louisiana and Texas. This brilliant campaign of General Taylor had another great object in view, and one of vast importance, viz: a diversion to force the enemy to raise the siege of Port Hudson. He now has his choice, to loose New Orleans or to abandon his operations against Port Hudson, and retire with his beaten and demoralized army into the city.

The captured flags are in charge of Major Tom Ochiltree, assistant Adjutant General on Major General Taylor's staff, en route to Lieutenant General Smith.

CUFFY AND HIS PALE FACE BROTHER—THE NEGRO PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The Yankees in New York gave their colored brethren a lively time during the late riots. The *Herald* says:

The poor negroes, or what is left of them, are hourly leaving the city. They complain that they are hardly allowed even the privilege of escaping. Everywhere throughout the city they are driven about like sheep, and numbers are killed of whom no account will ever be learned. There is but one quarter where those unfortunates live which has remained unharmed—Sullivan street, in the Eighth ward.—This anomaly is explained by the fact that they have wisely locked themselves within their houses, and thus kept public attention from being attracted to them. Some few who have ventured upon the streets, in order to procure the necessaries of life, have been been stoned, but none have been killed.

The Fifth ward, reported quiet in yesterday's paper, has since that issue been in a terrible state of excitement. The prominent negro locality has been almost demolished, and upwards of 200 blacks thrown homeless upon the streets. This was York street, a small thoroughfare running a block from West Broadway, near Canal street. The crowd appeared on Wednesday evening with carts, and driving the negroes into their yards commenced to remove all the furniture which seemed of value. Several pianos were stolen; sofas, chairs, and tables were appropriated. No police appeared; as they had nearly all been detailed for duty at the central office, a few only staying behind, in order to protect the station house. It is estimited that several thousand dollars worth of property was thus stolen. Of course the negroes offered no resistance. They stood passively by, begging the people not to harm them, as they were helpless. The leaders said that if they kept quiet all would be right. One of them, however, in attempting to escape, was severely beaten, if not killed, it being said that he was on his way to the police headquarters to get aid.

This was the rumor probably that led to the subsequent scenes. About midnight several persons assembled on the corner of York street and West Broadway, and commenced to denounce the negroes in bitter terms. A large crowd now assembled, and it was not long before the attack commenced. Brickbats, stones and every convenient missil were thrown at the windows. Several thousands had now gathered, and the excitement became intense. Excited orators made speeches denouncing the draft and the negroes, and urging the people to stand firm in the defence of their rights. One who counselled peace was driven from the ground. Only the most extreme opinions could be uttered in safety.

It was not long before the attack became general. The doors of the houses were broken in, and the negroes were badly beaten. A boy is said to have been killed by a brickbat thrown through a window. An old man named Peter Ritchie and his head split open. He was taken away and has not since been heard from. The blacks made no resistance, but begged for mercy. Some of the leaders, therefore, ordered the crowd merely to sack the buildings and leave the people alone. Thereafter, it is reported, no one was injured. A hundred or two of negroes from other sections of the ward hearing of the trouble, immediately sought shelter in more congenial localities. After the trouble a squadron of cavalry, appeared, and remained during the rest of the night.

The whole of York street, excepting one building occupied by Italians, is, as nearly as anything but fire can accomplish, destroyed. To-day the blacks were turned to their homes for the purpose of gathering what was left of their furniture and leaving. One reporter, in company with Sergeant Brooks, an energetic but humane officer, made an inspection of the destroyed quarter. The sergeant asked where the people were going. Being in citizen's clothes, and not understanding his official character, he was immediately regarded as a spy, and the women ran away in terror. Showing his shield, one of the females became reassured and communicated freely about everything but their place of destination. That she would not tell, and it was amusing to see the terror depicted upon the faces of those around who feared that she would. The negroes thought they identified some of their assailants on the opposite corner, and the sergeant, in company with the officers, arrested them. They could not be identified however.

In one of these buildings even the walls were torn down. A white family, the head of which is a returned volunteer, sat in the centre of a mass of negroes, all of whom seemed utterly unable to decide on any course of action. An aged and very intelligent negro said that he could not understand why the white people were so much incensed against them. "In fact," said he, "I do not believe that they like us much, for we have lived peaceably with them for years. There are some thieves, however, who set the boys at us, and thus get a crowd together, and then they take our lives and steal our property."

"But," asked a bystander, "don't you think it would be better to leave the town altogether?"

"Where shall we go to?" asked the negro. "If any large numbers of us get together anywhere there is likely to be the same trouble. The truth is, we are safe nowhere, except by ourselves."

There seems, in fact, to be a sort of settled feeling among the negroes that they will ever be an unfortunate race in the United States. The Eastern and other boats of last evening and this morning were crowded with them, the wanderers believing that for a time they will be safe down among the Yankees or in the interior of this State. Many of them were without money, and begged their passage, while others were apparently well supplied with the necessary funds, and in some cases helped their brethren on their way.

Yesterday forenoon the people again congregated in 32d street, between 6th and 7th avenues, and made an attack on a tenement house occupied by colored families. A negro drew a pistol and shot down a young man named Healy, a member of Eighteen fire engine. This act enraged the friends of deceased, they pursued the negro, caught him in the tenement house in 32d street conveyed him to the street, and hung him to the lamp post. Tenements of these colored people were then fired and the building burned to the ground.

Later in the day the crowd pressed forward into 28th street, near 7th avenue. There they searched another tenement occupied by colored people, fired the premises, but did not burn it all down. Another negro was here captured, and after maltreating him he was hung to the lamp post, where the poor victim hung for some time, kicking, until strangled to death. The boys then pelted the body with all kinds of missiles.

DIED,

At the residence of Thomas E. Gaskins, in Wake county, on Monday, 20th instant, ISAAC BRYAN COX, aged seventy-three years.

Standard copy and send bill to Progress.

In Charleston, S. C., on the 19th inst., from the effects of a wound received in the battle of that day, Private W. R. BRYANT, of Co. D, 31st Regt. N. C. T., in the 23d year of his age.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, July 24, 1863

Confederate Bonds, (100,000,000 loan,) 102½ to 105.
Confederate Bonds, (15,000,000 loan,) 195.
North Carolina fundable Treasury Notes 40 pr cent premium.
N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 225.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 140.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 145.
Bank Notes 210.
Gold 850 premium.
Silver 825 premium.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Saturday Evening, July 25th, 1863.

Positively last night of
MISS ELLA WREN.
AND
MR. CHARLES H. MORTON.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT.

The performance will commence with the amusing Comedy of a

PERPLEXING PERDICAMENT!

Lament on the
DEATH OF GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON,
MAWWORM, THE HYPOCRITE.

GRAND MUSICAL OLIO:

The whole to conclude with the elegant Comedy of
PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT!

PRICE OF ADMISSION,.....$1.50
NO HALF PRICE!

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commencing at 8½ o'clock precisely. [July 25-1t

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$4,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years of age. He must show certificate of good character. Apply to S. L. W., Progress Office.

July 28-6t*.